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Wayside Gleanings.

Contentment.

Not that which men do covet most is best,
Nor that thing worst which men do most refuse;
But fittest is that all contented rest
With what they hold; each hath his fortune in his breast.
It is the *mind* that maketh good or ill;
That maketh wretch or happy, rich or poor;
For some, that hath abundance at his will,
Hath not enough, but wants in greatest store;
And other, that hath little, asks no more;
But in that little is both rich and wise.

FOR THE TIMES.

SACRED SPOTS.

BY AURORA.

Every individual has his local attachments. No one can be found, who is not fastened to some spot of earth by the thousand uneven threads, which habit and association are continually weaving. To many of these may be ascribed some of the noblest efforts of human genius. Why, on their account, we are often indebted to the historian for the charms, which historic scenes impart; to the poet, for the pure and lofty feelings, which poetry instills; to the statesman, for the influence he has exerted in favor of our Union; to the warrior, for the danger he has undergone in delivering our Country from the oppression of a ruthless foe; to the *democrats*, for the active part they have taken in preserving it sacred since; and *particularly* to the *ladies* for the intrepidity, with which they have inspired America's sons in behalf of her welfare. On their account, the Canadian Indians, when once solicited to emigrate, are said to have replied, "What! shall we say to the bones of our fathers, arise, and go with us into a foreign land?"

Descending then, within a more limited sphere, let us consider that, whatever gives to the past, the distant, or the future an ascendency over the present, exalts us to the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me be such frigid philosophy, as may induce us to pass indifferent and unmoved over any spot, which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism is not excited on beholding the spot consecrated to the memory of a Washington or a Jackson. That woman is void of feeling, who can tread upon a father's grave unmoved. That warrior deserves not the name, who can look upon the ruins of his country without feelings of regret; and that monarch is unworthy of a crown, who would suffer the spot on which the remains of a faithful subject repose to be desecrated or trampled upon by lawless men.

This attachment to spots of earth, rendered sacred by association, is not only common to all, but endures through every vicissitude of fortune, and sheds a cheering light through the clouds of sorrows and misfortune, by which human life is so often overcast. Awake one chain by which our thoughts, lulled in the countless chambers of the brain are linked, and myriads shall arise to control the latent fibres of the heart, each brightening with joy, or thrilling with sorrow as they vibrate.

Ask the adventurous boy when he left his leafy hut, and with the sons of science wooed the gale, when grasping the hands of a care-worn mother and a weeping sister, he breathed his firm, yet fond adieu, when each soft scene faded in the distance, if his thoughts lingered not on that *sacred spot*, if his tears were not shed in unison with loved ones there.

Ask the stranger why he sighs at the sound of revelry and song, and he will tell you when on his favorite mountain cliffs, that sound had often beguiled his infant hours.

Ask the lone traveler, who wanders in solitude amid the tempest, without a distant taper's twinkling gleam to light him on his way, why he quickly drops the silent tear, and he will tell you, his heart is sad, his home is far away.

Then, go ask Eve why she gazed despairingly upon the sacred enclosure of Eden, when, in a state of exile from that glorious kingdom, she will tell you, that *much loved spot* was formerly her *native Paradise*—a home bequeathed by the God of heaven; that there, chilling winds had never nipped the virgin bower, nor thorns or thistles grown, but nature spontaneously poured its treasures upon the velvet covering of the earth, in all its variegated forms of beauty at her feet; that there, where now glittered the golden pinions of angels, she had fearlessly indulged her star-light musings and unbroken slumbers.

Ask Newton why, after scanning the wide world, and numbering every star, he stooped to review an humble spot in nature's waste, and he will tell you, that little *spot* was first his home; 'twas there at eve he mingled in the fairy ring, and sweetened every meal with social glee; 'twas there he heard the oral tale of older time and chanted the rude song with loved companions of his youth, when life was luxury, and friendship true; 'twas there bright fancy wove her golden chain and fluttered on her wildest wing.

Ask Milton why his thoughts lingered not longer with Adam and Eve in the grand "amphitheatre of nature"—the favorite abode of angels—the *Paradise* of God; why they withdrew from the glittering train—the conquering band of heaven, and winged their flight to a simple spot of earth, he will tell you that there his lost Catharine sleeps in undisturbed repose.

Then, ask Warsaw's last companion why, weeping, he kissed the funeral-pile of his mother, and gathered a memento from the *spot* beneath which *Kosciusko* and *Sobieski* sleep.

Ask Charles why, on his way to the monastery of St. Juste, he stops at Gent and there indulged feelings of melancholy, he will tell you that there he first saw the cheering light of heaven; that there oblivion steals her vestal lamp, and fancy paints the scenes of days gone-by.

See Franklin, as he grasps the lightning's fiery wing and fastens it to a *sacred spot* with an iron pin.

See Josephine weep at the mention of St. Helena's isle. See Joana grow frantic at Philip's grave.

Follow the hoary-headed man, as he revisits the school of his youth;—mute is the bell that rung at dawn of day,—unheard the shout that rent the noontide air, when friendly voices mingled in merry tones, and his mind flitted with golden visions and romantic dreams—when some little friendship formed and cherished, there twined its wreath of happiness around his heart, but still he lingers near until the church-bell calls him hence, to view the few fond lines, that time may soon efface. Hush! ye tender emotions, hush! move not the tendrils of the heart, while here he searches the records of each mouldering stone. *Ethereal* power recalls the far-fled spirits of delight—guides of his life,—instructors of his youth, who first unsealed to him the book of science, and revealed the hidden paths of truth, whose every word enlightened, and every look endeared, whose very names entrance his visionary mind with transports of joy long-spent—with sighs of pain. Yes! go there then, and as he leaves, you will hear him exclaim—

Sacred spot! though I see thee no more,
And my footsteps ne'er pass thee again,
Yet, fancy thy beauty shall restore,
And memory thy loss long retain,

Tell not the invalid, who is yearning after his distant home, that the air is soft; that the winds are filled with balm, and beautiful flowers are springing from the green earth; he knows the purest atmosphere to his heart, is that, which hangs on his native land, that, sweeter than all the southern gales, would breathe the soft whisper of anxious affection; that the carpet of snow, which overspread his native land, would be far more pleasant to his eyes, than the verdure and the bloom which only serve to remind him how far he is from the spot, that is dearer to him than all the earth besides.

Oft when the moon hath climbed the midnight sky, and the lone sea-bird wakes its sweetest note, the beauteous maid forsakes her quiet resting place, and hovers o'er her lover's tomb.

Oft in dreams the pensive widow goes down to the ocean grave of her husband, to close his eyes, or scatter the wild flowers upon his uncoffined bosom.

Oft the weary-hearted wanderer forgets his present troubles, in dreams of future bliss, and hears the sweet voices of loved ones calling his name and gladly welcoming him home.

Gentle reader, has earth a *sacred spot* to thee? has she one dedicated to the memory of buried love? one endeared by the ties of youthful association? Then, with Milton sing of Lycida's watery grave; with Young rain tears o'er Narcissa's tomb; and with the poet exclaim—

"Home, sweet home! an ample treasure!
Home, with every blessing, crown'd,
Home, perpetual source of pleasure,"
Home, the *sacred spot*, first found.

Woodland Green, Mecklinburg, Va.

HOME AND WOMEN.

Our homes—what are their corner-stone but the virtue of a woman, and on what does social well-being rest but in our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the doors of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth-stones guarded by holy forms, conjugal, filial, and parental love, the corner-stone of church and state, more sacred than either, more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and capitals of state be levelled with the dust, but spare our homes! Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all in the world; high walls to exclude the profane eyes of every human being; seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a holy peculiar name—this is home: and here is the birthplace of every secret thought. Here the church and state must come for their origin and support. Oh! spare our homes. The love we experience there gives us our faith in an infinite goodness; the purity and disinterestedness of home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In relations there established and fostered do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a birthright gives us? Our mother is worth a thousand friends! our sister truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth, under the light of the same smile, who date back to the same scene and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins runs the same blood, do we not find that years only make more important the tie that binds? Coldness may separate, different spheres may divide, but those who can love anything, who continue to love at all, must find that the friends whom God himself gave are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that yearning for these is the strong spark in our expiring affection.

Laziness begins in cobweb and ends in iron-chains. It creeps over a man so slowly and imperceptibly that he is bound tight before he knows it.

THE PARTING.

Kitty, I'd press you to my heart,
But all such pressure you decry.
There's too much cotton, whalebone, lace,
'Tween you and I.

I'd only muses the dry goods up,
And make you blubber, pout and frown,
Besides, I might, oh sad mischance!
Break whalebones down!

Farewell! I'll pray whan next we meet,
And meet we may, if fashions change,
At least that we may come within
Good talking range.

Literary.

I Got A Going and Couldn't Stop.

A little boy named Frank, was standing in the yard, when his father called him:

"Frank!"

"Sir?" said Frank, and started full speed and ran into the street.

His father called him back, and asked him if he did not hear his first call.

"Yes, sir," said Frank.

"Well, then," said his father, "what made you run into the street?"

"O,' said Frank, "I got a going and couldn't stop."

This is the way that a great many boys get into difficulty; they get a going and can't stop. The boy that tells lies, began first to stretch the truth a little—to tell a larger story, or relate an anecdote with a very little variation, till he got a going and couldn't stop, till he came out a full grown liar.

The boy that was brought before the police, and sent to the House of Correction for stealing, began by taking little things for his mother—by stealing sweetmeats and other nice things that were put away. Next he began to take things from his companions at school. He got a going, and could not stop till he got into a jail.

Those two boys that you see fighting out on the Green, began by bantering each other in fun. At length they began to get angry and dispute, and call each other names, till they got a going and couldn't stop. They will separated with black eyes and bloody noses.

There is a young man sitting with his companions at the gaming table. He has flushed cheeks, an anxious look, a dispairing countenance. He has lost his last dollar. He began by playing marbles in the street, but he got a going and couldn't stop.

See that young man, with a dark lantern, stealing from his master's drawer. He is a merchant's clerk. He came from the country a promising boy. But the rest of the clerks went to the theatre, and he thought he must go too. He began thinking he would only go once, just to say that he had been to the theatre. But he got a going and couldn't stop. He has used up his wages, and wants more money. He cannot resist the temptation, when he knows there is money in the drawer. He has got a going—he will stop in the State Prison.

Hark! do you hear that horrid oath? It comes from the foul mouth of a little boy in the street. He began by saying by-words, but he has got a-going and can't stop.

Fifty young men were some years ago in the habit of meeting together in at a public house, to enjoy themselves in social hilarity, where the wine-cup passed freely around. One of them, as he was going there one evening, began to think there might be danger in the way. He stopped and considered for a moment, and then said to himself. "Right about face!" He turned on his heel and went back to his room, and was never seen at the public house again. He has become rich, and the first block of buildings which he erected was built directly in front of the place where he stood when he made that exclamation. Six of the young men followed his example. The remaining forty-three got a going and didn't stop till they landed in the ditch, and most of them in the drunkard's grave.

Beware, then, boys, how you get a going. Be sure before you start that you are in the right way, for when you are sliding down hill it is hard to stop.

A witness in court being interrogated as to his knowledge of the defendant in his case said he knew him intimately well He had supped with him, sailed with him, and horse whipped him.

Johny, my son, do you know you have broken the Sabbath?

"Yes, daddy," said has little sister, "and mother's big iron pot, too, in five or six pieces!"

Commodore Perry's Expedition.

Touching the *morality* of the means by which Commodore Perry achieved success in Japan, there may be doubts; but that that success was complete, there can be none. Two centuries ago, it was written in Japan: "So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan; and let all know, that the king of Spain himself, or the Christian's God, or the Great God of all, if he violate this command, shall pay for it with his head!!" This odd sentence well expresses the utter aversion of the Japanese government to the presence of foreigners. The Dutch were barely tolerated there, and the people of no other nation were permitted to land. Even the Dutch were confined to a piece of territory only a few acres in extent, and were subjected to indignities which a people less patient could not have borne, even for the monopoly of a lucrative trade. Up to the time of Commodore Perry's arrival this jealousy of foreigners continued unabated, and his landing was opposed by all the small arts of Japanese diplomacy. His demands were contested as long as the Japanese officials had any hope of resisting them.

But the Commodore had nine arguments which the Japanese could not answer; namely, the Mississippi, the Susquehanna, the Powhattan, the Saratoga, the Vandalia, the Supply, and other ships whose name we forget—all vessels of war bearing the flag of the second maritime power of the world. The gallant Commodore drew them up in line along the coast. Their guns commanded five miles of a populous shore. The capital of the empire could be seen from the masthead. With his *case* thus arranged, the Commodore, attended by five hundred armed men, went ashore to plead it. It is not strange that the decision was in every point as he wished it to be. The Japanese are not so deaf to reason as not to comprehend the force of a five-mile line of sixty-eight-pounders.

Commodore Perry's success amounts simply to this: We are now on the same terms with Japan as we are with China. The system of exclusiveness is at an end. Americans may trade with Japan, reside in Japan, refit their ships in Japan, keep a consul at Japan—provided only that they do all these things at a certain designated port, and do not penetrate farther into the country in any direction than seven miles. This is a great gain. Great for us, because the trade of Japan is profitable. Greater for the world, because any nation may now form a similar treaty. Greatest for the Japanese, whose eager curiosity and amiable desire to learn, a jealous and cruel government will no longer be able to suppress.

When Captain Adams took back to Japan the ratified treaty, some months after Commodore Perry's return, he found no hindrance whatever to trade or travel. On the contrary, the shopkeepers were eager to sell their wares to Americans. Parties of officers were welcomed to the villages. The *savans* of the empire anxiously sought for American and English works on science. They had learned to manage the miniature locomotive presented by the president, though the telegraph, was still "too much for them." In one word, the thing attempted by Commodore Perry was *done*.

THE TORY PINE.

Seeing mention of the Charter Oak a few days since, brought to mind the remembrance of the "Tory Pine." In the lower part of Sampson County, N. C., almost in sight of Treadwell's Cross Roads, stands a large pine, known as the "Tory Pine." This notable tree stands in a swamp surrounded by a very dense undergrowth, and can only be seen by the exercise of some trouble and patience, and the endurance of a few brier scratches.—During the Revolutionary War there were a few Tories in that region of country lying between Black River and Moore's Creek. These Tories found themselves at one time in so critical a condition as to make concealment necessary, so they encamped in the swamp and built their fires by the side of this large pine. There they concealed themselves for months, and lived by what game they could capture in the woods, and the assistance of their female relatives, who met them at stated times. The "Tory Pine" is doubtless the monarch of many centuries, and still looks green and flourishing. It is 30 feet in circumference at the ground, and 27 feet in circumference 3 feet above the ground. The scar made by fire is 5 feet broad and 7 feet high, and this hollow has often served as a shelter for hunters and persons working in the adjacent woods. Long may the old tree live, as a testimony that the Tories of the Revolution found it more expedient to hide than to fight.—*Clinton Independent.*

Common Schools.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

Elocution in Common Schools.

A Lecture read before the State Educational Convention, Dec. 25th 1854, by J. SWETT, Principal of the Rincon School, San Francisco. Published by request of the Committee.

"I hold," says Lord Bacon, "that every man is a debtor to his profession, from which, as men do, of course, seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they, of duty, to endeavor themselves by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto." A sense of this duty to the teacher's profession only, brings one before you at this time. It is sometimes said, whether justly or unjustly I leave others to determine, that teachers as a class are fault-finders: certain it is they are fault detectors; and in placing myself in the focus of hundreds of critical eyes, trained to detect every trip of syntax, I feel very much like the awkward schoolboy when he makes his first appearance on the school-room stage. I can only hope that the interest of the subject may cover the faults of the speaker. Men, at times, like to listen to the plain-spoken mechanic from his shop, or the farmer from his plough, as well as the fluent and graceful public speaker, and perhaps a voice from the school-room, the teacher's workshop, may command attention, though thoughts may not be clothed in flowers of rhetoric, or ideas presented in well-turned, euphonious sentences.

I have no desire to exaggerate the importance of the subject to which I invite your attention; I claim for it no pre-eminent place; I do not even regard it as one of the fundamental branches of the school: it is, rather a common school accomplishment; and, as such, it recommends itself to every teacher, and merits a careful consideration. A few years ago, when schools were in their infancy, and a newly settled country demanded *laborers* more than scholars or thinkers, the range of studies was, of necessity, limited to rudiments. But the common school of to-day is not the common school of twenty years ago. Public opinion, moulded by the progressive spirit of the age, demands something more than a spare, meagre, one-sided education. A strictly practical education,—the hard-ridden hobby of material money-makers—instruction limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic, may be fitted for European serfs and peasants: but American freemen demand for their children, something above and beyond this. Fortunate is it for our country, that the mighty engine of popular opinion has been brought to bear in elevating the character of the common school; fortunate for our city, that there is little of that false practical spirit which would narrow down the range of common-school studies. The general introduction of music and drawing in the schools, proves that here, at least, they are keeping pace with public opinion. To *elocution* as an additional refining accomplishment, let me for a few moments call your attention.

By *elocution*, I mean, not so much that part which is essential in all schools,—good reading,—as elocutionary training in its higher departments of declamation, dialogue, recitation of poetry, gesture, and vocal culture. As a science and an art it has been considered as lying beyond the province of the common school, and belonging to the academy, high school, or college. It is elocution as an *art*, as a part of æsthetic culture, that I urge upon you.

Why should elocutionary culture begin in the common school? In it the *masses* receive their education. By education we mean the influence exerted on the human intellect, with a view to its perfect development. The intellectual faculties may be divided into three classes,—perceptive, expressive, and reflective. The perceptive faculties, embracing sensation, perception, attention, and observation, prompted by curiosity, the moving principle of childhood, are first exercised on all surrounding objects; when by this action ideas have been gathered up, sympathy, the mainspring of the expressive faculties, prompts the child to make known his feeling to those around him. Lastly, the reflective faculties, moved by intellectual curiosity, act upon and make use of facts previously ascertained by the other faculties. It is a serious defect in our system of education, that the expressive faculties, comprising feeling, affection, emotion, passion, imagination, fancy, association, imitation, and description, are called so little into action. The fact that the child has a *soul* as well as *mind*, has hardly been recognized. No provision is made for the cultivation of imagination and feeling, the mainsprings of living communication. I claim for elocution, when fully and effectually taught, as the strongest argument in its favor, that it calls into active exercise the much neglected class of expressive faculties, and tends to educate man as a social being. The Greeks, who lived in the most intimate communion with Nature, and derived their wisdom from careful observation of the material world, considered elocution an indispensable part of the education of men as an expressive being. Superficial critics there are, who say that emotion is self-expressive,—that eloquence flows from the heart as sparkling water from the living spring,—who sneer at all training as involving artificial processes. They forget that the model orators of ancient times submitted to the most rigid and fastidious discipline,—that elocution, like every other form of genuine art, is only the highest, and best, and truest form of nature, embodied in *art*.

The little child is a living poet of expression, and takes on and gives off, with brilliant effect, the choicest forms of eloquent tone, attitude, and action. The fact that this same child becomes, in the daily drill of the school-room, a dull, monotonous reader, awkward in manner, and constrained in gesture, proves conclusively that youth is the true season for elocutionary instruction. Admitting, then, both its importance and its fitness for the common school, the question arises, *How* shall elocution be taught? I answer, Give it a place among the general exercises of the school. Two hours, in the closing afternoon of the week, may be usefully taken up in elocutionary exercises, either declamation by boys, recitation of poetry by girls, dialogues for both, or by having the whole school follow the teacher in elementary principles. Children delight in such exercises. They listen with most perfect attention to their schoolmates; and thus every good speaker becomes a teacher to the others. Let the teacher, at the opening of the week, select appropriate pieces of prose or poetry, to be committed during the week; and thus the scholar receives all the advantage of the teacher's literary taste and judgment. Or let the scholars make their own selections, submitting them in all cases to the inspection of the teacher. Let amusing dialogues be selected, for with them children are delighted. The teacher cannot better occupy his *own* odd moments,—the ten minutes of the morning and evening recess, or the hour of intermission, if he remain in the school,—than by hearing scholars rehearse separately and privately; for any instruction so given is definite, and seldom forgotten. The teacher should give instruction in gesture, as a part of expressive elocution. Gesture is by no means a product of mechanical or artificial movements; it springs from the close sympathy of mind and body. A look of the eye, an expression of the countenance, a movement of the hand, often convey more than words can express. Action is a component part of speech; and it is only through false training and false habit that the child becomes stiff, constrained, and inexpressive in manner. The scholar need not become a mere mechanical imitator; there are general principles underlying the art, which the scholar can perceive and apply for himself.

Let not elocution be confined to boys. The reading and recitation of poetry by girls and young ladies, is an indispensable part of the education of woman, as one of the most effectual modes of discipline for taste and imagination. "The best music under heaven," says Willis, "is the music of the human voice." The soft and winning voice of woman, in conversation and social intercourse, is the *every-day music of life*, heard in the cottage of the poor, in the palace of the rich, around the hearths and homes of all,—the music of gentleness, and affection, and feeling, and love. There is a deep, rich melody in the distinctive bass of the male voice; but the key-note of poetry seems to have been given to woman;—the human nerves are attuned to it; and the chords of the

heart respond most readily to her touch. On the ear of infancy and childhood, of manhood and old age, it falls alike, a winning prelude to the melodies of Nature, a living assurance of a higher and purer sphere of being than the present. Poetry is the embodiment of the beautiful, and the beautiful is harmonious and musical. Many of the most exquisite and delicate passages of the poets can never be appreciated until repeated by the voice of woman, whose

"Lips move timefully along,
Some glorious page of old."

Who has not felt the voice of some little girl,—the picture of innocence and beauty —thrill through the soul to waken melody, even as the evening zephyr stirs the strings of the æolin? Let the female voice, then, be trained in the recitation of poetry, as a means of refinement, as cultivating a love of beauty, as imparting grace of manner and harmony of musical expression. The heart and the imagination, preponderant in the constitution of woman, have been but little studied in her education. In the education of man, however much the *material* be exalted above the *ideal*, woman's education should be invested with the charms of grace and gentleness, so becoming her *moral* sphere of influence. Rightly considered, the life of a true woman is a poem of *beauty*, her true sphere one of *feeling*, rather than action.

What are the advantages resulting from teaching elocution in the common school? *The regular and stated committing of pieces strengthens the memory.* I am aware that, among fast teachers of the day, it is fashionable to scout the idea of a child's committing anything not perfectly comprehended and understood; and to consider verbatim memory-exercises as *obsolute*. The old system, indeed, had too much of parrot-like reapeating, but reason suggests the golden mean, without either extreme. Passages learned by heart and stored up in the memory, are materials to be used by reason in after life.

It cultivates a taste for reading. Every teacher knows how eagerly the young elocutionist hunts after a "good piece to speak," and how many are often read before a satisfactory choice could be made. Many a dusty library is ransacked, many an old book dragged into light, many a time-worn volume despoiled of its literary gems, many a newspaper loses its corner piece of stray poetry, and many a choice volume read, that otherwise would have remained unnoticed and uncared for.

It makes a scholar familiar with the choicest passages of English literature; and amid the accumulated and accumulating rubbish of fashionable reading, this is no miner consideration. The boy gathers strength from the orations of Cicero, Demosthenes, Burke, Chatham, Webster, and Clay; and the girl adorns her own mind with the poetic gems of Hemans, Sigourney, Cook, and Howitt.

It awakens and exercises imagination and feeling. What teacher has not seen the eye kindle, the vacant countenance take expression, the face glow with emotion, and the whole boy become lost in the sentiment of his declamation? An English writer said he could never hear the old ballad of Chevy Chase, without feeling his heart beat as at the blast of a trumpet. What American boy can recite that thrilling lyric of Drake,—the American Flag,—without feeling a prouder glow of enthousiastic patriotism?

It improves manner. The scholar carefully trained to grace of gesture and attitude on the stage, will appear graceful and easy and natural in the drawing room.—The vast importance of the cultivation of manner is too much overlooked in our schools. A man's manner influences directly and powerfully his success among his fellow-men; and shall this part of his training be neglected? The young girl well instructed in gesture, acquires more grace of movement than the dancing master and ball-room can ever give; because the latter is purely artificial and mechanical, while the former is prompted by intellectual action, and has the grace of natural expression. True, there are those in society who pride themselves on their bluntness,—who shake hands with you like a bear, and whose faces are never lighted up by a sunbeam of the soul,—whose blood never warms in social intercourse. They are *refrigerators* of society.

It refines feeling. It requires no close observer to perceive the effect of poetry on the youthful mind. Childhood delights in the melody of verse, and is pleased with its flowing harmoney of sound. In it are embodied some of the most beautiful lessons of morality; and they are presented in a manner which arrests the attention and impresses the mind. "Let me write the ballad and songs of a people," says one, "and I care not who makes the laws."

It cultivates self-possession and self-confidence. That boy who can stand up before an audience and act well his part, has more confidence in himself than before; and a high standard of true self-respect ought to be encouraged in every scholar.

It is pleasant to children. What children delight in, they do with a whole soul. They often find the severe routine of school duties, dull and tiresome; let them at times, turn to something which may refresh and juvenate their spirits. If, then, these combined advantages may be expected to result, even to a small extent let elocutionary training begin where it ought,—in the common school.

The necessity of elocutionary culture *somewhere* in our course of education, is self-evident. Take American public speakers, as a class, whether at the bar, in the pulpit, on the stump, or in the lecture-room. One stands with his hands in his breeches pockets, another in the attitude of a boxer; one bows to the earth like a Chinese Mandarin, another rests his body on his fore-paws, like an orang-outang; one offends the eye by wild, meaningless, uncouth, frantic gesticulations, another stands stock still, stiff and firm, like a cast-iron city lamp-post. And the melody of the human voice,—that is heard and felt in the barrel-like bass of the pulpit, in linked sweetness, long drawn out; in the backing, turgid, jagged, jarring style of the bar; and the bawling, shouting, vociferating vehemence of the stump orator. One has the high, piping, thin, shrill, sharp, piercing note of a steam whistle, and the screech grates on the ear like the filing of a saw; another, the gruff, gruttural voice of old Falstaff, over a pot of sack; the voice of a third comes from his gullet, and assaults the ear like the bass tones of an organ-grinder; a fourth has the regular Yankee nasal twang; and the last rants and mouths like a stage-struck youth.

The leading part New England took in common schools, has given a character to American education, and a cast to American public-speaking. The people of New England have a chill exterior, which freezes the genial stream of expressive feeling, and their characteristic manner is reserved, rigid, severe, cold, hard, dry, blunt, and angular. The New England style of oratory is passionless and inexpressive. This disregard to manner, which has too often made the student and the speaker the butt of ridicule, ought to be remedied.

It is true the golden age of oratory has been succeeded by the age of printing. The orator no longer sways with the thunder of eloquence, the turbulent current of popular opinion: the small voice of the newspaper speaks to the millions of the nation, in the busy mart, and the retirement of home. But the thronging together of men in great cities, the prevalence of lyceums and lectures and political mass-meetings, give the public speaker no small degree of influence.

Fellow Teachers,—let me ask you to give this subject a careful and thoughtful consideration. Make a practical application of the theory; and, if it does not stand the test of the school-room, it will take but little time, and can do no harm. But if it does bear the test, introduce elocution into the common school. Introduce it to exercise and strengthen memory, to awaken feeling and excite imagination. Introduce it to cultivate a love of reading, to give self-respect, to improve manner. Introduce it as a relief from study, a pleasing recreation, and a source of intellectual enjoyment. Introduce it to train those who are to enter the professions, to become graceful, eloquent, soul-stirring speakers. Introduce it as a part of the æsthetic education so peculiarly appropriate for woman. Make it a part of the education of man, as an expressive, spmpathetic being, possessing a *soul* as well as mind.

Origin of one of our most Popular Songs.—The "Old Oaken Bucket" was written by Samuel B. Woodworth, while yet he was a journeyman printer, working in an office at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, New York. Near by, in Feanker street, was a drinking house, kept by a man named Mallory, where Woodworth and several particular friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was super excellent, Woodworth seemed inspired by it; for, after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and smaking his lips declared that Mallory's *eru di-vie* was superior to any that he had ever tasted. "No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken, there was one which in both our estimations far surpassed this in the way of drinking." "What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draughts of pure, fresh spring water that we used to drink in the old oken bucket that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in summer." The tear drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. 'True, true," he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and in a half an hour the "Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

"Lille Linden.—It may not, perhaps be generally known to our readers, that this talented young lady, has been constrained by the force of circumstances to abandon the publication of the "Ladies Repository"—the most deserving enterprise of the kind which has ever been undertaken in this city. We had indulged the hope that our citizens would have sustained the fair "Lille" or, more appropriately, "Lily," in her praiseworthy efforts to establish a literary journal in the metropolis of Virginia, but we might have anticipated the result which has taken place. Our people prefer to support the trashy papers published in the Northern cities. Not even the appeals of a beautiful maiden, or the fact that the subscription fee was only $1 per annum, could divert them from their indifference to the fate of an excellent literary periodical published in their midst. But this in an unpleasant theme to dwell upon, and we will drop it with the remark that Lille, before her departure for the West, where she will now locate, settled in full with her printer, and refunded a considerable amount of subscription money which had been paid in advance.—*Rich. Whig.*

News of the Day.

Neufchatel.

The events which have taken place recently in the Swiss Canton of Neufchatel, and which will probably give rise to an interchange of diplomatic notes, if not to another European conference, are of sufficient importance to demand a brief recapitulation of the cause from which they have sprung. A late number of the New York *Evening Post* furnishes the necessary information.

The principality of Neufchatel and the county of Valengin, (or, as Frederick William IV, has rechristened them, "Neuenburg and Valendia," their original German names,) have an area of fourteen German square miles, and contain a population of sixty thousand souls. In 1808, after frequent changes in the dynasty, and upon the death of the last heiress of the house of Longueville, the Diet of the principality selected, from fifteen claimants to the succession, Frederic I, of Prussia. At the peace of Utrecht the European powers recognised the right and title of the King of Prussia to Neufchatel.

In 1808, Prussia ceded Neufchatel to Napoleon, who transferred it to Marshal Berthier. At the peace of Paris, Neufchatel was retroceded to Prussia, and by the treaty of Vienna it was allowed to join the Swiss Confederation.

Its intimate relations with Switzerland, and the continued absence of its prince, who was represented by a Governor, a Prussian General, had the effect, notwithstanding the mild constitutional government, of arousing the republican sympathies of a large portion of the population, which resulted in an insurrection on the occasion of the July revolution of 1830, which was suppressed at the time, but burst forth again, and with complete success, in 1848. On the 30th of April the republican constitution was adopted by the meagre majority of 5813 against 5393 votes, and ratified in the Swiss Diet by the votes of all the Cantons except Schwyz. The Prussian minister in Switzerland, however, in the name of his master, entered a formal protest against the entire proceedings.

The republicans having decreed the sale of the public domains and ecclesiastical property, the Prussian Cabinet on the 13th July, 1850, declared all such sales to be null and void. In the London Conference of 1852 it procured the recognition by the great powers of its title to "Neuenburg and Valendia," and in the recent Peace Congress at Paris, Prussia again referred to the subject, reminding the powers there represented that Neufchatel was the only spot in Europe where title and possession, guarantied by law and by treaty, were set at defiance by revolutionary proceedings. In the same year, too, the king of Prussia conferred a title of nobility upon a citizen Neufchatel, thus exercising his right, as a monarch, of conferring favors and rewards upon his subjects.

In the meantime the royalist party had, as early as 1840, when Prussian troops were sent to suppress the insurrection in Baden, attempted to regain possession of the government. Although the attempt failed, the party still remained sufficiently numerous to inspire their opponents with fear. The hopes of the former were again raised by the division of the latter into two factions, the governmentals and the independents. The cause of this split was the railroad question. The government, in order to insure the continued favor of the industrious highlanders, the Montagnards, among whom it found its warmest adherents, gave the preference to the Jura road, and voted three millions of francs towards its completion. The royalists, on the contrary, devoted all their efforts, as well as means, to the construction of the Vervieries road, and the latter was thus, in an incredibly short time, completed. Hereupon, the royalists charged the government with corruption and extravagance in fostering pet railroad projects, and in this cry they were joined by the Republicans of the Travelsdale, through which the Verviers road runs. These republicans, now known as Independents, at the election for Grand Councillors, united with the royalists, and succeeded in electing a majority opposed to the government, and it was supposed that the Grand Councillors would, in April, 1857, decree a revision of the constitution, which can occur only once every nine years.

As the royalists thus had a prospect of gaining their object in a legal and constitutional manner nobody dreamed that they would have recourse to extreme measures; in fact, it does not appear upon what they could have grounded their hopes of success for their revolutionary proceeding. Had their opponents in the canton not been able to overpower them, the federal council would have interfered, and the troops of the confederation would have been called into service. As it is, their hopes have been annihilated by their own imprudence. The Independents have already forsaken them, their leader, Col. Denzler, having led the republicans in attack on the castle.

The Soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph.—The following account, addressed to the editor of the Illustrated London News, will be read with interest:

"Not a single rock has been met with, not a particle of gravel or sand has been brought up, but it appears as if nature had provided a bed 'soft as a snow bank,' to use Maury's own words, for the express purpose of receiving a telegraph cable.

"Lieut. Berryman says that he is satisfied that the lead, with the sounding apparatus, has frequently buried itself ten or fifteen feet deep in this soft material, and he doubts not that the cable will likewise sink and imbed itself in a similar manner. The greatest depth attained has been two thousand and seventy fathoms, (about two and a third miles;) but perhaps the most remarkable and at the same time the most satisfactory result is the perfect confirmation which these soundings give of the opinion expressed by Lieut. Maury as to the existence of a great flat or level at the bottom of the ocean, unparalleled by any thing on the surface of the earth, and which he proposes to name 'The Telegraph Plateau.' For more than thirteen hundred miles the bottom of the Atlantic, in the direct line of our track, is found by these soundings to present an almost unbroken level plain. Nature has thus placed no obstacle in the way of this great undertaking which may not by cautious perseverance be overcome; nay, rather (if we except the enormous length of the cable which will be required) it would seem that the line to be followed by the Atlantic cable presents absolutely fewer engineering difficulties than the shorter route (though more complex, from the nature of the bottom) on which the Mediterranean cable must be laid."

The Mechanical Genius of the Country.—The annual report of the United States Patent Office shows that the march of invention is exceedingly rapid. Two ponderous volumes, embracing descriptions of the mechanical improvements patented during the year 1855, have just been issued from that office. They demonstrate that the number of applications made to the office for patents was 4,435, being nearly twice the number of applications made in 1853. The number of patents issued was 2,024, more than twice the number granted two years ago. In 1845—ten years previous—the cash receipts of the office were $39,395, while last year they were $216,459, or five and a half times greater.

In this report we behold a record of the progress of American mind in the line of invention for facilitating mechanical operations. Yankee ingenuity certainly surpasses that of the rest of the world. In the pages of the report are described machines for decreasing the labor in every department of agriculture, and making it more profitable; for working in all kinds of metal, and for fibrile and textile substances; new devices for the many manufacturees depending upon improved chemical processes; improvements in steam, gas, and fire engines; machines for boring wells and rocks, dredging machines, and, indeed, something useful in every department of industry. If any other country can show such a chronicle of the triumph of inventive indstry we should like to see it.—*Phil. Evening Journal.*

Voluntary Return of a Slave from a Free State.—Some time last winter, it will be remembered by most of our city readers, a family of free negroes, under the direction of Felix, the barber, left this place, with a view of settling in one of the North-western States. About the time the party were getting ready to start, a slave woman belonging to Mr. David Young, and sister to Felix, expressed a strong desire to go with her brother and father a mother, who were also of the company. Her master promted by his well known kindness of heart, did not hesitate a moment, but cheerfully told her to go, and be free, if she desired it. She did go, and the party located at Chicago, Illinois, but on Friday night last she arrived here safe and sound, having traveled alone all the way from Chicago, where she left balance of the family. The woman is the wife of Guilford, the barber, to whom we are indebted for a graphic description of his profound astonishment upon waking up one night last week, and finen' de old woman in de bed wid him.

We have not seen her, but Guilford says she has seen enough of frost, snow, ice, and free negroes.

We commend this case to the attention of Mrs. Stowe.—*Atlanta Ind., Oct. 4.*

Ben Hughes, of Halifax county Va., charged with killing one of his Negroes, was tried last week, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—*Milton Chronicle.*

A RASCAL CAUGHT.

On Saturday evening one Mott was arrested near Shelby upon charge of having placed obstructions on the track of the C. C. & C. R. R. on the night of the 4th ultimo, which resulted in the throwing the train off, and inflicting serious injuries to various persons upon it. The matter was entrusted to one of the Chicago independent police, well known in connexion with several adroit arrests lately, but whose name has escaped us. He, having assumed a strange garb, was, according to plan, thrust off from the train one day of last week for not paying his fare, and in the immediate vicinity of the late accident. He was very angry, and, breathing curses and maledictions against every body connected with the railroad, found much openly expressed sympathy among several of the neighborhood, and they, upon his wish to have revenge for his injuries, proposed a plan, and told him how they had served the railroad folks on the 4th of September. A plan was arranged for a similar piece of mischief, and the officer conveyed the necessary information to the railroad people who were to assist in the arrests. On Saturday night he, in company with three others, proceeded to place and fasten a timber in the track, which if struck by a train would insure certain destruction. At a given signal from him those who were to arrest rushed from a place of concealment. Mott was caught, but the officer and the two others escaped, and whether the officer succeeded in arresting them or not, or what has been the result, was not known upon the arrival of the last train. It was certainly most skilfully managed, and reflects great credit upon the officer who planned it and carried it out so well.—*Cleveland Herald.*

What Rairoads do for the Interior.—The Pennsylvanian railroad furnishes the amplest evidence of what railroads can do for building up the the wealth of a State. Along its route new towns have sprung up with wonderful rapidity, and the agricultural and mineral resources of the magnificent country through which runs the iron horse have been developed to a remarkable extent. Look at the town of Altoona, at the foot of the mountains. A few years ago what is now a town of about five thousand inhabitants consisted of two or three houses at most. There is now no more flourishing and prosperous inland town in the State. There are five churches in the place, viz. Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, and Catholic. It supports six public schools, employing seven teachers, two private academies, a book store, and first-class family newspaper, which furnish ample evidence of the intelligence of the population. Altoona is the site of the extensive workshops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the headquarters of the corporation. It contains two banking-houses, and a number of the most prosperous mercantile establishments in the interior of the State. It boasts of the largest hotel outside of Pittsburg or Philadelphia, and supports numerous minor ones. We think the town is destined to be one of the largest, as it is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful and bustling, in the interior of of Pennsylvania. And all because the Central railroad was constructed. When the Keystone State is like Massachusetts, "gridironed" by railroads, what an empire will it be within itself!—[*Phila. Evening Journal.*]

Cotton.—The reports of killing frost in the South have all proved to be false. The wish was father to the thought. The New York Post says:

The planters complain a little, but though attention is fixed on the daily accounts from the interior, Messrs. Neill Brothers & Co. write that they have yet to learn that any material damage has been done. The receipts have improved this week, amounting, at all points, to 68,000 bales, against 70,000 last year, making the total 189,000 against 250,000 bales last season, to present date. The decrease is, however, expected to be fully recovered by the end of November. Respecting prices, Neill, Brothers & Co. venture on the following opinion:

There has been nothing during the past year to interfere with the upward course which prices have taken so far since the opening of the season. Cotton has not at present arrived in sufficient quantities to supply the early demands of French orders and the wants of home consumers, and until they are satisfied for a time, it does not appear that a lower range of prices can be calculated upon. The reports from the interior have exercised considerable influence on some operators lately, and over anxious buyers have manifested such eargerness in the purchase of cotton, that prices are yet supported at rates which cannot be expected to be maintained after their present requirements have been met by larger supplies.

Prolific.—A negro woman belonging to Captain Booker, of Missouri, gave birth, some time ago, to three living children. She is fifty years old.

Great storm on Long Island Sound.

New York, Oct. 18.—The steamer Connecticut, of Norwich and Boston line, while on her passage to Norwich last night encountered a terrific storm in the Sound, which disabled her machinery so that for a time both the officers and passengers gave themselves up for lost, but finally the boat reached Huntington Bay after throwing overboard the cargo.

Many of the passengers have returned here, and one of them states that the steamer lost all her bulwarks, both smoke pipes, and was half full of water. The other eastward bound steamer reached Huntington Bay in safety and proceeded this morning.

The steamers from the eastward also arrived here in safety this morning.

Several of the passengers of the Connecticut were badly injured, as were also the officers and crew, but no lives were lost. The Captain states that the storm was the heaviest experienced in the Sound for twenty years.

The Fugitive Slave law Carried Out.—About a year ago, a slave boy escaped from Mobile in the bark Growler, and made his way to Canada. The Mobile Tribune states that Mr. R. Sheridan, his owner, kept a sharp eye on the movements of the "Growler," and on her late arrival in New Orleans, he pounced upon her commander for the value of the slave and got it; the agent of the owner having promptly paid the captain's order in favor of Mr. S. for $1200.

Unfortunate Affair.—We learn from the Columbia (S. C.) *Times*, that on Wednesday evening last about 9o'clock a gentleman, who had registered his name at the American Hotel, as D. W. Fuller, from Granville, N. C., undoubtedly a lunatic, suddenly sprang from his seat, and drawing a knife, rushed into the street inflicted a wound upon the hand of Capt. Thomas Boyne. He seemed perfectly enraged, without any cause whatever, and but for the well directed blow of a gentleman, temporarily disabling him, serious consequences may have resulted. He was captured and safely lodged in jail, for examination this morning.

A Statue of General Warren is to be inaugurated on Bunker Hill on the 17th of June next. It is now approaching completion. The figure will be somewhat more than life size, standing erect, with the chest thrown out, the right hand grasping firmly the hilt of the drawn and supporting sword, while the left arm, half raised, rests lightly on his breast, with the hand turned outward and partly open, and the head is raised, with the countenance turned toward Heaven.

Excitement in Portsmouth.—A Fremont having been raised in Portsmouth, Virginia, a few days since, several of the citizens requested that the Common Council assemble and order it to be taken down. The Council met accordingly on Monday night, and after some discussion, Mr. John H Thompson offered a motion to the effect, that the Town Sergeant be authorized to see the parties who erected the pole, and request them to move it by 3 o'clock the next day, if not removed by that time, to employ sufficient force to remove it. This motion was supported by Mr Thompson, which drew forth a reply from Mr. Holliday; and this latter gentleman was replied to by Mr. Crocker, late of the Legislature. The motion was finally passed, and the Mayor informed thereof, who promptly caused the pole to be taken down on Tuesday.

A New Car Brake.—We saw, a day or two ago, a new and improved car brake, which we understand is to be tested practically as soon as cars can be fitted with it. The main features of the brake are as follows: Two semi-circular arms are keyed on a shaft, which passes across the track, directly over the wheels, above their centers. These arms reach in front of the wheel, so that when they are lowered, the extreme point is pressed on the rail by the wheel itself. This raises the wheel from the rail, and stops its motion. The friction and consequent wear is, therefore, on the brake, and not on the wheel.

The coupling to this brake is such that a whole train can be operated by a single petson.—*Railroad Record.*

A Great Chicken Raiser.—Mrs. B. A. Jenkins, of Edgecombe county, N. C. writes to the N. C. Arator, that a few years ago she had to send about the neighborhood to buy chickens and eggs. She got tired of this and determined to raise her own chickens. Last year she sold 800 dozen eggs and some chickens. This year, from 1st Sept., she has sold 1023 dozen eggs and some chickens, besides having an abundance of both for her own use. She promises to give her plan of raising chickens.

We wish she would come and settle in this neighborhood; or that somebody would follow her example.—*Fay. Obs.*

Wilmington Post-office Robbed.—Wilmington (Del.), Oct. 16.—The Post-Office in this city was robbed last night. George M. Townsend, the mail robber, escaped from the New Castle jail on Tuesday night, with other prisoners, which induces the suspicion that the robbery of the Post-Office was effected by Townsend.

Townsend, the mail robber, has been recaptured, near Chester, and lodged in prison.

A Man Voluntarily in Bed for Forty-nine Years.

The last London *Illustrated News* contains the following account of one of the strangest beings the world has ever produced:

"On Friday, the 7th inst., were consigned to their final resting place, in the church-yard of Keighley, Yorkshire, the mortal remains of one of the most eccentric individuals that ever lived; in fact a parallel seemed scarcely possible, of a man voluntarily going to bed in good health, and remaining there for a period of forty-nine years. He went by the cogcomen of 'Old Threelaps,' in the neighborhood, but his real name was William Sharpe. He lived in an isolated house, called 'World's,' (probably an abbreviation of 'World's End,') not far from Braithwaite, in the parish of Keighley.—He was the son of a small farmer, born A. D., 1777, and from an early age showed little disposition to steady work. When thirty years of age he took to his bed and room, which he never left till carried thence on the day of his funeral. The cause of this extraordinary conduct is believed to have been a matrimonial disappointment; his wedding day wat fixed; accompanied by a freind, he wended his way down to the parish church, and there patiently awaited the arrival of his bride elect; but she never came—her father having sternly and steadily refused his consent. Henceforth, the young man consigned himself to a small room, nine feet square, with the determination of spending the remainder of his existence between the blankets,—which resolution he kept most unflinchingly.

"At the time of Sharpe's death, the window of his room had never been opened for thirty-eight years. In this dreary abode did this strange being immure himself. He constantly refused to speak to any one, and if spoken to, never answered, even those who were his constant attendants. His father, by his will made provisions for the temporal wants of his eccentric son, and secured him a constant attendant.—During the whole period of this self-imposed confinement, he never had any serious illness, the only case of indisposition those about him can remember being a slight loss of appetite for two or three days, caused apparently by indigestion, notwithstanding he eat on the average as much as any laborer.

"Though arrived at the age of seventy-nine years, his flesh was firm, fair and unwrinkled, save with fat, and his weight was estimated at about 240 pounds. The curious used to come from far and wide to see him, but whenever a stranger was ushered into his den, he immediately buried his head under the bed clotches.—About a week before his death, appetite began to fail, and his limbs became partially benumbed, so that he could not take his food in his accustomed manner.—From this attack he seemed to rally, and not until the evening before his death were any apprehensions entertained that the attack would prove ultimately fatal. However, during the night of Sunday, the 2d inst., he became rapidly worse, and died at four the following morning.—Shortly before he expired he was heard to exclaim—'Poor Bill—Poor Bill—Poor Bill Sharpe!' the most connected sentence he had been known to utter for many a year."

Car destroyed by Fire.—We understand that one of the fine passenger coaches of the North Carolina Rail Road was entirely destroyed on Tuesday last by fire, at Haw River in open day. The fire originated from the stove in the car.

Here is at least *twenty five hundred dollars gone*, lost, worse than thrown away and that two, by the grossest carelessness. By the by, we should like to know how long it will take to stock the road with Cars and Locomotives at the rate they are being burned and smashed up upon the Road.—*Patriot.*

Speculators Awake!!

MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TEN TICKETS!!

PRIZES GUARANTEED

THOSE that would be in season to secure Tickets in the FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY, to be drawn Friday, October 24, 1856, should lose no time, if they would secure any of the Brilliant Prizes offered in the Scheme.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $40,000! LOWEST PRIZE, $40!

The number drawing the Capital, must end either in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. All tickets (which must be one in ten) when the number ends in the same figure as the one drawing the Capital Prize, is guaranteed to draw $40, besides the chances for the larger Prizes.

Whole Tickets—$10—5 *Halves*—*Quarters* 2.50,

CERTIFICATE

Of Package of 10 Wholes $60
" " " Halves 30
" " " Quarters 15

Orders can be addressed to
S. SWAN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.,
or S. SWAN, Montgomery, Ala.

For particulars, see Scheme in another column.

43::tf.

THE REVISED CODE.

50 COPIES received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.

May, 1856

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

ELECTION ITEMS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democrats have carried this State by from 3,000 to 3,400 votes, although many counties are yet to hear from officially. Private advices say that the election in several precincts in Philadelphia will be contested by the Unionists.

FLORIDA.—The result is still uncertain, and the majority will be small. The Savannah Georgian states that, according to its figures, official and reported, Perry (Dem.) leads Walker (Am.) about 300 for Governor.

INDIANA.—It is now conceded that Willard, Dem., is elected Governor by about 5,000 majority.

OHIO.—The Republican plurality on the vote for Governor is 20,000. Messrs. Lockheart, English, Hagars, Foley, Grag, Davis and Lowry, *Democrats*, have been elected to Congress in this State, and Messrs. Kilrow, Wilson, Colefas and Petit, *Republicans*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—W. P. Miles, Dem., is elected to Congress from the Charleston District. In the other districts the old members are re-elected.

The School Convention.

We find quite a large delegation in attendance from every section of the State. The meeting will organize Tuesday next, and from the interest exhibited by those present, we will have quite an entertainment. The representation comprises our strongest and most devoted men, and their counsels will no doubt result in much good.

Salisbury has done her part nobly. Every door and every heart is open and the visitors are entertained like princes.

It is thought the convention will hold for several days.—*Els. Cor.*

The State Fair.

Our correspondence of last week was written too early to give the full particulars of the exhibition, the premiums &c, though it took a general view of everything as they appeared on Tuesday. As we apprehended, the weather was very unfavorable, and thousands remained at home. The city, however, was alive with those who breasted the storm and bid defiance to mud and water. Even the ladies, a goodly humber, honored the occasion with their presence.

Prof. Mitchell postponed his address until Friday, which although laboring under many disadvantages, he delivered with much credit to himself and gratification to the audience.

As the proceedings of the Society have not been published, we will not venture a report; although we must be permitted to congratulate Old Guilford upon her good showing—casting, as she did, every county completely in the back-ground—both as exhibitors and in the number of visitors.

SNOW:—It will be remembered that on Monday week the rays of the Sun were very oppressive. But a sudden change took place on Tuesday and especially Wednesday. We have an explanation of the sudden change from the Richmond *Whig*, which says a snow storm visited that state on Tuesday night, and the chilly blasts from her snowy cliffs were borne upon the wings of the wind to our own sunny homes. Let us learn a lesson from nature. As the sudden physical change in one State is so sensibly felt in another, so does the intellectual and moral impress of one community effect another. God has united man to man by many sacred ties.

ROCKINGHAM DEMOCRAT:—The Milton *Chronicle* announces the discontinuance of this paper, and remarks:—"It was a very neat and well conducted paper, and its discontinuance for the want of living support is anything but creditable to the intelligence and enterprise of the good people of Rockingham. As a party paper but few excelled its labors in serving the Democracy, and friend Raines, the publisher, is as good a fellow as ever 'bolted a blue back herring' or broke a hoecake. He deserved success, pecuniarily, and we regret that his merits have not been rewarded."

A boy named Stratton Hood, at Washington, D. C., dislocated his neck the other day, while engaged in playing leap frog, so that he died at once.

THOMASVILLE:—We happened at this place a few days ago, and though it had been only a few months since our last visit, yet the improvements had been so rapid, that it looked like another town. A few years ago and there was no mark to indicate the presence of man. Now stands a thriving village, reaching nearly a mile up and down the Rail Road, with buildings either completed or being erected on every eligible site. In all this we see the indomitable energy of one man. Among the newly erected buildings, is a large four story brick edifice for Glen Anna.

The foundation was dug and the first brick laid in July last. It will be completed for the next session. This is the way we like to see work progress. We can't bear the old fashioned way of plodding along three or four years, giving each layer of brick time to settle before another is placed down. We spent some time in looking about, and was never more favorably impressed with the importance of *system* in every thing. It saves time; it saves labor; and it saves money. We will give one specimen of economy and good management. It is a steam Sawmill. The log is first sawed into plank until nothing is left but the *slabs*. These are then sawed into laths as long as one can be made; and the few broken fragments are gathered up that nothing may be lost, and burned to make the *steam*. The ashes are then scattered over the land to raise cabbage for the sustenance of the hands.

The guiding genius of all this, we are informed, is J. W. Thomas, Esqr. He will pardon us for thus placing his his name before the public; but we seriously stand in need of a few more of the sort down our way. May he long be spared to Thomasville and the Old North State. The only serious apprehension we have for the continued prosperity of Thomasville, is their, unaccountable neglect to lay in a good cargo of the *Times*.

Common Schools.

In noticing the Educational Convention, which meets in Salisbury this week, the *Spirit of the Age* makes some very sensible remarks on our Common Schools. And it has been gratifying to us to see the many commendatory notice of late in our various state papers, of this cause—the cause of the people.

"In the midst of the bitter political acrimony of the times, we have one subject—one system of political economy—upon which the people of North Carolina may be said to be *a unit*. It is that of educating the masses; Common Schools—by which all classes are provided the means of attaining an education competent to the ordinary transactions of life—and to acquire it too at the public expense. It is one of the few *good things* in this world that is universally popular.—Among the many issues and hobbies which demagogues and political tricksters invent upon which to ride into power, none are found bold or reckless enough to tilt a lance at our Common School System. This is the strongest surety of the deep root it has taken in the hearts and confidence of the people.

Our State has incurred a heavy debt—her people have heavier taxes than ever before known in our history—and the cry of hard times is upon us; still there are none who would dare propose diverting our Common school fund to the payment of the State debt, or of even reducing the taxes of the people. A man daring to make either proposition, would be frowned from society by an indignant, outraged community.

The rich, who in their families derive no benefit from the system, are for it. Men who have no children and expect never to have any, are nevertheless willing to be taxed, and taxed heavily, if need be, in order to disseminate knowledge and education among the masses of our people. Everybody is for the Common School—a fact alike gratifying and creditable to the character of our people. It is important, then, in order that this confidence and popularity be well merited, that the system be made as useful and perfect as possible."

STATE REVENUE.—We notice in Saturday's *Standard* a full Statement, by Comptroller Brooks, of all the taxes paid into the Public Treasurer of North Carolina for the year 1856, by the Sheriffs of the several Counties. For 1855 the amount was $284,296,79; and for 1856 it is $363,804.28, making an increase of $79,507.49.

THE CENSUS OF NEBRASKA.—Just taken, is reported to consist of a population of 10,716 and 4,000 votes. The population has increased over two and one fourth fold in a single year, and the number of voters is nearly three times greater than in 1855.

"THINKS I TO MYSELF."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Division in this place dates its organization back to within a few weeks of the first in the State. It has always prospered from the beginning and is noted for its punctuality. Thrice the Grand Division has looked to her for a head, and she has always responded with a noble leader worthy of the cause and of herself. But in her onward career, she feels inclined to boast of no acquisition so great, as the admission, (of a number of Ladies as visitors) on last Monday night.

For the purpose of making room and suitable accommodations, the Division has procured and furnished a new hall; for which they feel more than amply compensated by the pleasure, and the impetus to the Temperance cause, of only one visit. The hall has not been so full, and especially with our young men, for a long time.

We hope the only excuse ever given by woman, (the inability of accomplishing any good) has now been silenced forever. Woman has an influence and that influence has to a very great degree, always given aid and comfort to the devotees of the wine cup. If they have drank of the cup of sorrow, their hands mixed the bitter dreg. But we pity them, we weep with them, and with Peter we would pray for them, for they knew not what they did.

But the door is now thrown open and the ladies are invited to come forward with the eloquence of their presence and the poetry of their smiles and break the enchantment of the sparkling cup which fixes the eyes of the father and son, the husband and brother. They are entreated to throw their influence into the opposite ballance, leaving the result to Him, who said a cup of cold water given in his name should have its reward.

In addition to the ladies present, a number of propositions were received for the next night. Thus we hope it may continue until every lady, old and young shall have united with us. The ceremony of initiation was written by Gen. Cary, and is short, beautiful and impressive. It will do the ladies good just to hear it repeated once, and to receive the password, if they never attend again. Remember the meeting every Monday night.

OUR STREETS:—We hope the muddy experiance of our citizens during the past week will convince them of the propriety of making an improvement in the street, which we suggest below. The Commissioners deserve credit for the many improvements already made for draining the side walks. But during the many rains and snows of winter, the streets become so very muddy that it is almost impossbile, to cross from one side to the other. The chief business of our town is carried on by the Merchants, and they do the most of their trading with the ladies. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to them to have a *crossing* on each main street. For the want of this, we were very much pained last week by seeing near a dozen young ladies standing in the middle of the street, not knowing which way to go to shun the mud. We say pained, and mean what we say; for the sight, though common, is enough to move to pity even the crusty appendage of an old bachelor.

We respectfully submit to our town authorities the propriety of making a rock pavement across each street, from corner to corner around the Court House. We are very modest in this suggestion, for if it was left to our say so, with the unanimous approval of the ladies, we would have a pavement at each frequented street crossing. But if we can get the first, we will at present be thankful. As for the cost, it will be but a trifle. The extra wear of boots and shoes in the mud would pay for it in one year. Wishing rather to see a *move* in this direction, we will postpone any further remarks for the present.

SHOCKING MURDER: A young woman was found dead on last Monday near Jamestown supposed to have been murdered on Saturday night. She was shot in the head and stab in the neck. As she was pregnant, the murderer is supposed to be her seducer. As a young man of this county is under arrest, and will be examined to-day, we forbear all comment and publish no names.

POSTPONED:—It will be seen on reference to another column, that the sale of the Bland House is postponed till November court.

BLUM'S ALMANAC FOR 1857:—The Messrs. Sloan will please accept our thanks for an early copy. The Almanac is almost universally used by the people of this section. Those wishing to purchase said Almanac had better call at Sloan's store, and if you do not buy them cheaper—it will be some satisfaction to know you are dealing with good, honest fellows.

STRIKE A LIGHT:—Well, we will—for awhile at least, as our thoughtful neighbor, W. C. Porter, has made us a present of several boxes of matches. It is a great mistake to suppose that editors can't appreciate favors—try us and we will be a living testimony against the assertion.

TEXAS—The population of the State of Texas has increased nearly four hundred per cent, in ten years—a circumstance unprecedented in the South. The increase in the population of other Southern States, according to the last returns of the census in at similar period, were in Florida, twenty-six per cent.; South Carolina, five per cent.; Georgia, twenty-two per cent.; Maryland, eleven per cent.; Alabama, eight per cent.; North Carolina, two per cent.; Tennessee, six per cent.; Kentucky, thirty-eight per cent.; Louisana, thirty per cent.; Virginia, twenty per cent.

MR. HEDRICK DISMISSED.—We learn that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, held at the Governor's office on Saturday last, Mr. Hedrick was unanimously *dismissed* from his place as a Professor in the University of this State.

We make this announcement with much gratification, though we felt sure from the first that such would be the action of the Executive Committee.

Spanish Demands upon Mexico.

MOBILE, Oct. 14.—The United States steamship Quaker City, which left New York on the 8th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

By this arrival the Tribune has advices from Havana to the afternoon of the 12th by which we learn that the second expedition now fitting out at Havana, by Spain, against Mexico, is for the enforcement of the payment of the claims due to Spanish subjects, by that country. The previously circulated report about the satisfactory settlement of the same, having turned out erroneous. This expedition, it was said, would be a formidable one.

We also learn by this arrival that the Spanish government was about to send an army from Havana to St. Domingo, for the purpose of operating against the republican movements going forward in that country, for the freedom of the Dominicans. Five thousand muskets had been ordered to be sent to the Spanish Consul at St. Domingo.

The steamship Philadelphia which left New York on the 7th, one day previous to the Quaker City, had not arrived at Havana when the Quaker City left.

A powderhorn was discovered a few days since on one of the "Hunting Islands," near the mouth of the Morgan river, S. C., marked "Rudolph." It is the only trace ever discovered of the revenue cutter Hamilton, Capt. Rudolph, which was lost off the Charleston (S. C.) bar in 1853, and never heard of.

ARGUMENTATION ABOUT SLAVERY.—Richard Yeadon, Esq., the editor of the Charleston *Courier*, and one of the most prominent members of the Charleston Bar, recently had an interview with Wm. Loyd Garrison, of Boston, in which a controversial argument was held, on the subject of slavery. In the course of argument it is said Garrison admitted that Southern slavery was the mildest and most humane system of the kind that has existed, and gave the South credit for many of its ameliorating features; but was severe upon New England for having introduced and tolerated, and then having transferred slavery to the Southern States.

Arrival of the Texas.—NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The steamer Texas has arrived from San Juan with $150,000 in specie.

Walker's troops were concentrating at Granada, and the invaders were advancing. A decisive battle was expected about the 2d inst. The invaders were 2,000 strong, and daily expecting reinforcements. Walker had eight or nine hundred men. In the battle of Jacinto the Americans lost twelve men, including Col. Call and Lieuts. Reed and Hutchinson. The enemy's loss were severe.

Walker has sent Major Heiss to ratify a treaty with the United States.

☞ J. Pettigrew, a native of this State, and a gentlemen of splendid abilities, was elected to the Legislature of South Carolina from the city of Charleston, at the recent election held in that State.

COMET EXPECTED—Astronomers are looking for the speedy appearance of the great comet of the years 1264 and 1566, with its tail of degrees. Its appearance this year has been predicted.

SEVERE GALE IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—A severe storm occured in the English Channel, Sept. 28th. A fine screw steamer, named the Ida, was driven ashore, but her crew were saved by a cable line. Near this a schooner went ashore, when the master's wife and four children perished. Fifty other vessels were lost on the coast of England and Ireland, including the Helen Hedgers, from Calcutta, with a cargo valued at $100,000. The vessel was run into by the ship Yeoman, of Liverpool, carrying down with her 20 of those on board.

SINKING OF A BRIG.—Baltimore, October 16.—The steamer Monmouth ran into a brig on the bay on Tuesday. It commenced leaking and sunk. The weather was rough. There were twenty-three persons on board, who made a raft, on which fourteen of them floated for thirty hours, until taken off by Captain Russell. There were nine drowned.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—The Havanna correspondences of the New York Times writes under date of Oct. 8th:

Our two weeks of tempest, although it has served to prevent the ordinary business of the merchant and planter, has been rather favorable than otherwise to the iniquitous traffic in human beings, three cargoes having been safely landed—two on the south side and one on the north—since my last notes, although the Captain General of Cuba believes that "not five hundred negroes have been landed upon the Island of Cuba since he resumed the administration of the government."

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER.

DAY OF MONTH	SUN RISES		SUN SETS	
Thursday,.. 23	6	34	5	29
Friday,...... 24	6	35	5	25
Saturday,.... 25	6	37	5	23
Sunday,..... 26	6	38	5	22
Monday,..... 27	6	39	5	21
Tuesday,.... 28	6	40	5	20
Wednes 29	6	41	5	19
Thursday,... 30	6	42	5	18
Friday,...... 31	6	43	5	17

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.	
First Quarter,...	7	12	27	A. M.
Full Moon,....	13	5	51	P. M.
Last Quarter,.	20	12	59	"
New Moon,...	28	4	48	"

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., OCT. 25.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	2.00 a
Hams,	14½ a 15	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	a 13½	Fine,	7.25 a
Western		Superfine,	7¼a
Sides,	11 a	Extra,	8¼a
"		Family,	9¼a
Shoulders,	10 a	HAY—	
BEANS—		Cargo,	86 a
White,	1.50 a1.75	OATS,	37 a 40
B. E. PEAS,	1.10a	SALT—	
BUCKWHEAT—		Fine ℔ sack,	
Bag,	94 a		1.60 a1.70
BUTTER—		Ground Alum,	
Goshen	20 a 25		1.12 a1.20
Glade,	23 a 26	Blown,	1.60 a1.70
LARD—		SUGAR—	
No. 1 & 2,	14 a 15	Refined,	11 a 12½
DRIED APPLES—		Crushed,	13¼a 14
per bushel,		W. India,	10½a 11½
28 lbs.	1.25 a	SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in	
℔ bus 40 lbs,	3.25a3.50	bunch,	7.00 a
BEESWAX,	a 24	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
COTTON,	10 a 10½	WHISKEY,	26 a 28
CORN—		LIME—	
White,	62 a	Camden,	95 a
Mixed,	61 a	WHEAT—	
Yellow,	62 a 63	Red,	1.40 a1.45
COFFEE—		White,	1.47 a1.50
Rio,	11 a 12	STAVES—	
Laguira,	12½a	R. O. Hhd,	
CANDLES—			32.00 a
Adamantine	25 a 29	H. O. Hhd,	
SOAP—			47.00 a
Brown,	4½a 8	" " Heading,	
Yellow,	4½a 8		60.00 a
GUANO—		PORK—	
Peruvian, sales,		p. ℔ mess,	
per ton,	58.00 a		21.50 a22.00

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, OCT 25.

BACON,	15 a 14	LARD,	16 a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Hhds	45 a 47
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	a
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5.00 a
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool,	
Rio,	11½a 13½	sack,	1 50 a1.60
Laguira,	a 15	Alum,	
St. Domingo,		bushel,	75 a
COTTON—		FLAXSEED	1 15a
Strictly prime,	11½a11⅝	CLOVER SEED,	
Prime,	a	℔ lb,	12½a 15
COTTON YARNS—		BRANDY—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach,	90 a1 00
FEATHERS,	38 a 40	Apple,	65 a 75
FLOUR—		N. C. WHISKEY,	
Family,	7 00 a		60 a 65
Superfine,	6 50 a	SUGAR—	
Fine,	6 00 a	Loaf,	15 a
Scratched	5.50 a	Crushed,	14½a 15
CORN,	90 a	St. Croix,	12½a 13
WHEAT,	1 10 a1 20	Porto Rico,	11½a 11½
OATS,	40 a	N. Orleans,	10½a 11
PEAS,	75 a	TALLOW,	10 a
RYE,	80 a	TOBACCO—	
HIDES—		Leaf,	a
Dry,	10 a 11	Manufact'd	15 a 40
Green,	3½a 4½	WOOL,	16 a 17½

GREENSBORO MARKET, OCT. 23.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	a 15	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	a 15	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16⅔	LARD,	a 13½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	a 65
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	37 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN,	75 a1.00	Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal,	75 a1.00	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	10 a 12½	PORK,	7 a
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.00 a
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	14 a 15
EGGS,	a 10	Loaf,	18¾a
FEATHERS	35 a 40	Crushed,	18¾a
FLOUR,	5.50 a6.00	Clarified,	15 a
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½a 15
WHEAT,	1.00 a1.12	WOOL,	25 a 80

WILMINGTON MARKET, OCT. 21.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,		TURPENTINE—	
	13½a 14	Yellow dip	1.55 a
Western Sides,		Virgin,	a2.55
	13 a	Hard,	1.55 a
" Shoulders,		TAR,	1.60 a
	a 11	ROSIN—	
Hams,	15 a	No. 1,	2.87½a3.00
LARD, N.C.	a 15	" 2,	1.25 a
BUTTER,	20 a 23	Common,	1.10 a
BEESWAX,	23 a 24	SPIRITS—	
CANDLES—		Turp'tine,	39 a
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	POTATOES—	
Sperm,	45 a 50	Bbls.,	a
CORN,	67 a 70	RICE,	4½a
COFFEE—		SALT—	
Rio,	12½a 12	Alum,	50 a
Lagura,	13½a 14	Sack,	1.20 a1.25
N. C. SHEETINGS,		SUGAR—	
	7¼a 8	Clarified,	11 a 11½
" YARN,	17 a 17½	P. R.,	9½a 10
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	DRIED APPLES—	
FLOUR—		pr bus.	3 a
Superfine,	7.00 a7.25	Peeled peaches,	
Extra,	7 50 a		5 a
Fine,	7.00 a	Unpeeled,	2 a
Family,	a8.00	BRANDY—	
Scratched,	6.50 a6.75	Peach,	70 a 75
HAY—		Apple,	50 a 60
N. C.,	90 a1.00	LIME,	1.25 a1.35
MOLASSES—		COTTON,	11½a
Cuba,	44 a 45	OATS,	38 a
MACKEREL—		WHEAT—	
2 no.	10 a	Red,	1.35 a1.37½
3 no.	6.50 a	White,	1.45 a
PORK,	23 a 24		
GUANO—			
Peruvian, 1 ton,			
	62.00 a		
" 5 tons,			
	60.00 a		

Cotton Market.

There is still a downward tendency in our market, and in the day's transactions prices ruled rather in favor of buyers. 160 bales were sold at 10½@11⅝, and a few bales only, brought a fraction over our highest quotations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton dull; Sales of 600 bales. Flour declining; Southern $7.15 @$7.55. Red wheat $1.56; White $1.73. Corn 68c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 20.—Sales of 1,900 bales Cotton at full rates.

MARRIED,

In Salem, on Monday the 15th inst., by Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, Mr. G. W. HEGE to Miss HARRIET A. HEGE.

In Raleigh, on the 9th inst., by N. F. Reid, Rev. S. R. TRAYWICK, of Wake, and Miss BETTIE ALLEY, of Petersburg.

At Ocracoke, Hyde County, October 2d. by Rev. John Jones, Rev. ISHAM H. HILL, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss EUGENIA WAHAB, of Hyde.

DIED,

In this County, on Friday 17th inst., WM. McKNIGHT, aged about 40.

Died at Sandy Grove, Chatham County on the 5th inst. Wm. Albright aged 65 years.

Mr. Albright had served for many years in the Senate of our State Legislature, where he sustained a high reputation for sterling talents, patriotic, conservative principle, and unbending integrity. He was universally beloved, and was the friend, the counsellor and arbitrator of his neighbors. A blow has fallen heavily on many hearts. He was an humble, devoted christian, and departed this life with that perfect faith and resignation which supports the follower of Christ in the trying hour of death, and with a full assurance of realizing the promise made by the Saviour to the pure in heart.

By the death of Mr. Albright one of the strong pillars of the Temperance temple in this State is broken. He has doubtless done more, by precept, example and earnest effort for the cause, than any other man in his county. His warning voice is hushed forever—but though dead, his example lives after him, and will stand as a beacon light and guiding star to all who desire to emulate the character of great and good man.

In Forsythe County, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Sarah Hasten, aged 107 year.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WE the undersigned Commissioners having been appointed by the County Court of Guilford to procure plans from which to make a selection for Building a NEW COURT HOUSE in Greensboro', and also for propositions for Building the same, hereby invite persons desirous of getting the contract to submit their plans and propositions for the same for inspection at Nov. Court.

GENERAL PLAN—The building to be about 64 by 44 of Brick, six room below stairs two above stairs and Court room beside, about 40 feet square.

C. P. MENDENHALL
JED. H. LINDSAY,
PETER ADAMS,
ISAAC THACKER,
JON. W. FIELDS,

Oct. 22nd 1856. [43: 4w:

THE BLAND HOUSE.

Sale Postponed.

THIS valuable property, situated in the town of Greensboro, will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, in said town, on Tuesday the 18th day of NOV. next. This Hotel is situated in the central and business part of town, and offers inducements to any wishings to engage in the business of Hotel keeping equal to any location in the western portion of the State. Terms are easy and will be made known on day of sale.

JOEL McLEAN,
WM. S. RANKIN,
DAVID McLEAN.

Sept. 10, 1856. 37ts

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF BEEBE'S fine No. 1 MOLE-SKIN HATS, also a lot of BLACK, BROWN, TAN and all colors of soft FUR HATS which will be sold at low figures.

GILMER & HENDRIX.

Oct. 22nd 1856. [43: tf:

LAMPS.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

Settle Up!---Settle Up!!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having disposed of his Stock of Goods in Greensborough, is now under the necessity of calling upon his customers in arrears to come forward and make settlements. All book accounts must be closed immediately by cash or notes; and all upon whom I hold bonds of any time standing are expected to cash or renew them, or it will become an unpleasant duty to call upon them through the agency of an officer of the law. My business has been running on for Several years past—it is necessary that it be now closed up—and my old customers must not think hard if I *insist upon immediate settlements.*

WM. S. GILMER.

October, 1856. :f.

SOMETHING NEW!

A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!

MRS. L. BENCINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange at Market price. Sept. 22

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

New Books.

Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Compbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.

May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

A New Book.

The Old North State in 1776; SECOND SERIES, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by

Aug., 1856 E W. OGBURN.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to

July 11, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,

SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Perscription carefully put up at all hours by

W. C. PORTER.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2. Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt

For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

3 DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.

Just received and for sale by

June, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

I'LL TELL YOU WHAT'S GOOD TO-DAY!

GO to S. ARCHER'S, on East Market Street opposite the Farmers Bank, and you will find the cheapest and lagest

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Hats, fine white and fancy Shirts, merino, woollen and cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Comforts, Cravats, Stocks, Socks, Suspenders, Byron and Bishop Collars, and everything else ever kept in a Gentleman's furnishing STORE.

Gold, Silver and plated Watches, fob and vest Chains, Fingerrings, Breastpins, Earrings, Porte Monnaices, Revolvers, Pistols, and other things too numerous to mention.

ALL GOODS ARE WARRANTED.

These Goods were all bought for cash, at a figure which I am satisfied will enable me fo sell them very cheap for cash. Give me a CALL before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the past patronage, I hope by strict attention to merit a continuance.

S. ARCHER.

A few of those warm Overshoes for Ladies and Gentlemen on hand and for sale cheap by

Sept. 25 S. A.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of Harrell & Moring has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Firm will be settled by G. W. Harrell.

Sept., 1856. HARRELL & MORING.

Tailoring—Fall and Winter Fashions.

Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1856.

From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself that I cannot be excelled in *GARMENT CUTTING* in this country.

I hereby return my grateful acknowlegments for the very liberal patronage I have received since I have been in business here, and hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public favor,

My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the Bland House. G. W. HARRELL.

Oct., 1856. 40::tf

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by

E. W. OGBURN.

Cabinet Furniture

AND

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,

MANUFACTURED BY

JOS. SEARS.

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.

Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

BOARD AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the citizens, the following was established as the price of Board for the next three terms:—Board including every thing necessary, except washing and fuel, paid in advance, $6.50 per month.
Paid at the end of the Term, 7.00 "
Washing, 75 "

This will reduce the necessery expenses to about $105 per annum, for the highest rates.

Next term commences September 17.

B. CRAVEN.

Sept. 2, 1856. 31-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. E. W. OGBURN.

May 1856.

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.

ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

Civil Practice of N. CAROLINA.

1 vol. 8 vol. pp. 400. Price Reduced to $3.

WITH Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice, and this vol., showing the actual practice in Court, the mere Citizen, the Functionary, or the Lawyer, have easy access to Business Forms and Ceremonies. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Depot. Postage 31 cents.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Oct. 2. 40::3t

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

DEATH OF CRANMER.

BY LUTHER G. RIGGS.

[THOMAS CRANMER, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and a victim of Papal persecution, suffered martyrdom at the stake. Previous to his death, he had, under promise of life and worldly comforts, been induced to sign a written recantation of his Protestant faith—but which act he afterwards sincerely repented. Whilst suffering in the flames, he dying, exclaimed: "I repent the recantation—this hand penned it—it shall suffer first!"]

The pile was lit, while round him stood
Friar and bishop, layman and priest;
Peaceful his face—happy his mood
As though it was a marriage feast!
It was a marriage feast, indeed—
The fierce flames the nuptials sped,—
And as life did from the body recede,
It flew to the Savior, whom it had wed.

As upward the flames to the skies did ascend,
Steadfast he stood through the trying hour,
Sweet angels of peace did his presence attend,
Bearing him a balm of refreshing power.
His serene and rediant dying gaze
Filled the hearts of his murderers with fear;
"E'en an angel from God," they said in amaze.
"Could scarce more camly appear!"

But once his heart failed him! 'Twas when
With sorrow he thought of his fall;
But God's smile of forgiveness beamed then,
And lifted from his heart the dark pall.
Steadfast he stood in the flame,
And stretching to the burning brand,
Crying said, "To cleanse my polluted name,
FIRST PERISH THOU UNWORTHY HAND!"

Bridgeport, Ct., 1856.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

Brown imagines that "the natural diet of an infant being milk, accounts for its (s)cream."

What does your husband deal in, marm? "He deals in cards chiefly."

Well the de'il will be apt to get him when the last trump is played.

"Madam," said a bad imitation of a gentleman, with a cigar, to a lady in a railroad car, "does smoking incommode you? "I don't know sir; no gentleman ever smoked in my presence.' The cigar was put out.

A St. Louis paper says that the grasshoppers have eaten up the entire tobacco crop of Franklin county, Mo., and the last that was heard from them, they were seated on the corners of the fence, *begging every man for a chew.*"

MATRIMONY.—*Gastronomic Names.* The following announcement appear in the Philadelphia papers: "Married on the 10th instant, by the Rev. G. Oram, Mr. William Greaser, to Miss Hannas Kitchen both of Chelter-ham county Pay."

A NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.—The Kentucky American says: "The whiskey crop will be greater this season than it has been for years in Kentucky."—The other great Kentucky staple—hemp—will, we doubt not, be proportionately in demand.

WHAT A MAN SHOULD BE ALPHABETICALLY.—Affectionate, bold, candid, daring, enterprising, faithful, grateful, honorable, indefatigable, just, kind, loving, moral, noble, obliging, polite, quick, religious, sociable, truthful, upright, valiant, watchful, xemplary, y's, and zealous.

DURABLE.—An advertiser in an Irish paper lately, setting forth the many conveniences and advantages to be derived from metal window sashes among other particulars observed that these sashes would last *forever*, and *afterwards*, if the owner had no use for them, they might be sold for old iron.

"This Animal," said an itinerant showman, "is the royal African hyena, measuring fourteen feet from the tip of his nose to the end of this tail, and the same length back again, making in all 28 feet. He cries in the woods in the night season like a human being in distress, and then devours all that comes to his assistance—a sad instance of the depravity of human nature."

An Attachment.

We have heard a good story of which an Alabama Sheriff was the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way had often bestowed melting glances upon the aforesaid sheriff. He was admitted, and the widow appeared; the confusion and fright which the arrival of her visitor occasioned, set off to a greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheeks wore the beautiful blended tints of the apple blossom; her lips resembled the rosebuds upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like quivers of Cupid. After a few common place remarks, the sheriff remarked:

'Madam, I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow as she with equal candor replied;

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the sheriff maintained an astonished silence—at length he said:

"Madam will you proceed to court?"

"Proceed to court!" replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her head she said:

"No sir! this is not leap year, and therefore, I greatly prefer that you should proceed to court."

"But Madam, the Justice is waiting."

"Let Him wait, I'm not disposed to hurry matters in so unbecoming a manner; and besides, sir, I greatly prefer a minister to a Justice of the Peace."

A light dawned upon the sheriff's brain; and rising from his chair in solemn dignity, said:

"Madam, there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood; the attachment of which I speak commands me to bring you instantly before Squire C., to answer a contempt of court in disobeying a subpœna in the case of Smith vs. Jones."

We drop the curtain.

CONUNDRUM:—How is a *soiree* affected by a rainy night? It is changed to a *sorrie*.

The Farmer.

Matches.

Among articles of great demand, that have become of importance, though apparently insignificant in our own day, there is nothing more worthy of notice than the Friction or Lucifer Match. About twenty years ago, Chemestry abolished the tinder-box; and the burnt rag that made the tinder, went to make paper. Slowly did the invention spread. The use of the match is now so established, that machines are invented to prepare the splints.

In New York, one match manufactory annually cuts up a large raft of timber for matches. Matches are generally square, and thirty thousand splints are cut in a minute. The process of shaping round matches is more elaborate, and only four thousand five hundred splints are cut in a minute. We will follow a bundle of eighteen hundred of thin splints, each four inches long, through its conversion into three thousand six hundred matches.

Without being separated, each end of the bundle is first dipped into sulphur. When dry, the plints, adhering to each other by means of the sulphur, must be parted by what is called dusting. A boy, sitting on the floor with a bundle before him, strikes the matches with a sort of mallet on the dipped ends, till they become thoroughly loosened. They have now to be plunged into a preparation of phosphorus, or chlorate of potash, according to the quality of the match. The phosphorus produces the pale, noiseless fire; the chlorate of potash, the sharp, cracking illumination. After this application of the more inflammable substance, the matches are separated and dried in racks.

Thoroughly dried they are gathered up again into bundles of the same quantity, and are taken to the boys, who cut them; for the reader will have observed that the bundles are dipped at each end. There are few things more remarkable in manufactures than the extraordinary rapidity of this cutting process, and that which is connected with it. The boy stands before a bench, the bundle on his right hand, a pile of empty boxes on his left. The matches are to be cut, and the boxes filled by this boy.

A bundle is opened; he seizes a portion knowing, by long habit, the required number with sufficient exactness; puts them rapidly into a sort of frame, knocks the ends evenly together, confines them with a strap, which he tightens with his foot, and cuts them in two parts with a knife on a hinge, which he brings down with a strong leaverage. The halves lie projecting over each side of the frame; he grasps the left portion, and thrusts it into a half-open box, which slides into an outer case; and he repeats the process with the matches on his right hond.—These series of movements is performed with a rapidity almost unexampled; for, in this way, two hundred thousand matches are cut, and two thousand boxes filled, in a day, by one boy.

It is a law of this manufacture that the demand is greater in the summer than in the winter. The increased summer demand for the matches, shows that the great consumption is among the masses—the laboring population—those who make up the vast majority of the contributors to duties of customs and excise. In the houses of the wealthy there is always fire; in the houses of the poor, fire is a needless hourly expense. Then comes the match to supply the want—to light the afternoon fire to boil the kettle. It is now unnecessary to run to the neighbor for a light, or as a desperate resource to work at the tinder-box.

The matches sometimes fail; but they cost little, and so they are freely used, even by the poorest. Their value was sufficiently shown when an English officer, in camp at Sevastopol, recently wrote home, that no want was greater, than that of the ready means of procuring fire and light, and that he should hold a box of matches cheap at half a crown (fifty cents of our currency.)—*Student and School Mate.*

TOO MUCH LAND.

The great error with our American Agriculturalists is a morbid desire to own and occupy more land than they can cultivate. Farming is a scientific business, and is capable of being reduced to rules as precise and accurate, and we may add, as successful as those which regulate the manipulatory processes of the practical chemist. Washington, whose discriminating powers were certainly of an exalted order, in one of his valuable epistles to the celebrated Arthur Young says:

"The agriculture of this country is indeed low; and the primary cause of its being so is, that instead of improving a little ground *well* we attempt too much, and do it ill. A half, a third, or even a fourth of what we mangle, well wrought and properly dressed, would produce more than the whole, under our system of management."

Few apothegms, uttered by the sage of Mount Vernon, are possessed of greater force than this, even at this day, and it would be well for our agriculturalists who are so anxious to extend the limits of their farms, without manifesting any further desire to augment their productiveness and profit, if they would ponder it more carefully, and act more in accordance with the system it suggests. The most successful farmer with whom I have ever met, in any country, was a man whose entire homestead consisted of but fourteen acres. Like the Roman, Cressian, he managed to admirable advantage, everything within the amplitude of his profession, and derived, from this limited scene of operation, a living far superior in point of comfort and respectability, to that obtained by his more laborious neighbors, from farms, or freeholds rather, of quadruple the extent. We may form something like a correct conception of the actual capabilities of the soil, under proper management, by witnessing the operations of our gardeners. What is done or accomplished on a small scale, may certainly, with due care and effort, be accomplished on a large one; for gardening, which is so profitable, is nothing but forming in miniature.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Direct Line to RICHMOND, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va., only $7, being four dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' NORTH.

THE Proprietors of the stage line from Greensboro', N. C., to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of* **4 Horse Coaches,** (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.

Leaves Greensboro' daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Richmond next day in time to take the evening train going *NORTH.*

Persons wishing to visit Wentworth or Madison, by taking the Danville stage at Greensboro' on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, will reach either of these places the same evening.

May 20, 1856. J. HOLDERBY,
(21::1y e-o-w) G. V. NOLLEY.

New Firm and New Goods!

J. L. HENDRIX, having purchased the interest of W. S. Gilmer in the Firm of Gilmer & Son would respectfully announce to the public that he has formed a partnership with A. L. Gilmer, under the name and style of GILMER & HENDRIX, who are now receiving their

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Cutleay, Groceries and a variety of other articles kept in any Southern market.

Our stock is entirely new and will be sold

Cheap for Cash,

or to punctual customers on time. We most respectfully solicit the prtronage of the customers of the old Firm, and of the public generally, as we are determined to give satisfaction. All we ask is a fair trial. Call and examine our stock, as our motto is, "No trouble to show Goods." GILMER & HENDRIX.

Greensboro', Oct. 6, 1856.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods at **cash** prices.

(41::1y) G. & H.

Fall and Winter Goods.

R. G. Lindsay,

North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,

WOULD invite the attention of his customers and the community generally to his well selected and carefully purchased stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of almost every variety of articles suitable for the season.

Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds and Jeans, N. C. Kerseys, twilled and plain Northern Linsey, &c. Ladies' Dress Goods—in variety—Merinoes, Figured and Plain De Laines, all Wool Plaids, &c. &c., Cloaks, Shawls and Scarfs, Ginghams and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro ditto.

A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks.

Coffee, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Carpetings, Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.

Rock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Kerseys—Bolting Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones.

Oct. 10, 1856.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

LAMPS.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

SOUTHERN LOTTERY! on the Havana Plan!! Prizes Guaranteed! $102,000!! Only 15,000 numbers!!! Prizes payable *without deduction!*

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY!

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Class 8,

To be drawn NOVEMBER 15, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

☞ *Remember this Lottery has only Fifteen Thousand Numbers—less than any Lottery in the World! therefore it is the best for investment. Examine the Scheme!*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$15,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	2,000
4	Prizes of $1,000 are	4,000
5	" 500 are	2,500
80	" 100 are	8,000
1,500	" 40 are	60,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
20	Approx. of $100 are	$2,000
50	" 50 are	2,500
50	" 20 are	1,000
1,712	Prizes amounting to	$102,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

The 1,500 Prizes of $40 are determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the Capital Prize of $15,000. The Capital Prize will, of course, end with one of the figures—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. Those Whole Tickets ending with the same figure as the last in the Capital will be entitled to $40. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

☞ Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential.—Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par.

☞ Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.

Address, JAMES F. WINTER,
(27::1y) *Manager*, Macon, Ga.

GEORGIA LOTTERY!

[*Authorized by the State of Georgia.*]

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOETERY!!!

CLASS 19,

To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public, on SATURDAY, *September 27th*, 1856, *on the*

Havana Plan!

☞ Purchasers in buying one odd number and one even number whole Ticket are guaranteed to draw 8.00. Halves and Quarter Tickets in proportion, with chances of obtaining the larger Prizes, which are a hundred per cent. better for the purchaser than any other Lottery in existence.

SAM'L SWAN & CO., Managers.

Prizes amounting to

☞ **$204,000!!** ☜

Will be distributed according to the following

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

30,000 NUMBERS—15,185 PRIZES!!

1	Prize of	$40,000 is	$40,000
1	"	10,000 is	10,000
1	"	10,000 is	10,000
1	"	5,000 is	5,000
1	"	2,000 is	2,000
1	"	1,000 is	1,000
1	"	1,000 is	1,000
10	"	200 are	2,000
100	"	100 are	10,000
4	approx. of $200 to	$40,000 are	$800
4	"	100 to 10,000 are	400
4	"	75 to 10,000 are	300
4	"	60 to 5,000 are	240
4	"	50 to 2,000 are	200
4	"	40 to 1,000 are	160
4	"	25 to 1,000 are	100
40	"	20 to 200 are	800
15,000	"	8 are	120,000
15,185	Prizes, amounting to		$204,000

There are 30,000 Tickets numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 15,185 Prizes amounling to $204,000.

The drawing takes place in public under the superintendence of two sworn Commissioners.

The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.

The first 117 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

APPROPRIATING PRIZES.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 117 Prizes will be entitled to the 68 Appropriation Prizes, according to the Scheme.

The 15,000 Prizes of **$8** are determined by the number which draws the **$40,000** Prize—if that number should be an odd number, then every odd number ticket in the Scheme will be entitled to **$8;** if an even number, then every even number ticket will be entitled to **$8** in addition to any other Prize which may be drawn.

All those tickets ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, are even—all those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, are odd.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. The drawn numbers will be forwarded to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

Whole Tickets $10—*Halves* 5—*Quarters* 2½.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other tickets at either office.

Great Inducements to Clubs.

As one-half of the Tickets are guaranteed to draw $8 we will sell Certificates of Packages of 10 Tickets (odd and even numbers,) at the following rates—All that the 10 Tickets draw over the amount gauranteed accrues to the purchaser.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets, $60
" " 10 Half " 30
" " 10 Quarter " 15

Address orders for Tickets, or Certificates of Packages of Tickets, either to

S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*

(31::1y)

1 Doz. WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.
1 " FOOT'S Sketches of North Carolina.

Just received and for sale by
July, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by

RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.

May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by

RANKIN & McLEAN, *Agents.*
Bellivue White Lead Company, N. Y.

June 18, 1856.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!

(*Authorized by the State of Alabama.*)

☞ **$50,000.** ☜

TO be had for **$10!** SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY! Class J,—to be drawn in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, in public, on THURSDAY, November 13, 1856, on the Plan of *SINGLE NUMBERS!*

SAMUEL SWAN, *Manager.*

30,000 Tickets only! Prizes amounting to **$200,000** will be distributed according to the following

UNRIVALLED SCHEME!

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	"	20,000
1	"	20,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	5,000
2	Prizes of	5,000
2	"	1,000
20	"	500
50	"	300
75	"	200
100	"	100
125	"	60

APHROXIMATION PRIZES.

4	approx. of $400 to	$50,000	are	$1,600
4	" 300	20,000	"	1,200
4	" 250	20,000	"	1,000
4	" 200	10,000	"	800
4	" 175	10,000	"	700
4	" 150	5,000	"	600
8	" 60	2,500	"	480
8	" 40	1,000	"	320
80	" 35	500	"	2,800
200	" 25	300	"	5,000
300	" 20	200	"	6,000

1,000 prizes amounting to **$290,000**

Whole Tickets, $10—*Halves*, 5—*Quarters*, 2½.

Plan of the Lottery.

30,000 Numbers corresponding with those on the Tickets are placed in one Wheel. The first 380 Prizes are placed in another Wheel. A Number is drawn from the Number Wheel, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other Wheel. The Prize drawn is placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 380 Prizes will be entitled to the 620 Approximation Prizes, according to the Scheme.

IN ORDERING TICKETS,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days, in full without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential. Orders for Tickets should be sent in early. Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed to

S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, G.a*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*

(31::1y)

☞ As the above is not an "odd and even number scheme," no Certificates of Packages can be sold in it.

KEITH & FLANNER,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25::tf)

N. G. FREEMAN,

WITH

ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS,

No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.

1856. 2-1y

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8::1y.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August. 1:8ms.

A. PERRY SPERRY,

(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)

WITH

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,

1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

J. N. WOOD,

AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

2 Tierce Rice,
3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGURA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS

just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

All kinds of Blanks for Sale.

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,

Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime, etc. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the interference of the Papacy in the political interests and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R. Whitney.

Just received, and for sale, by
June E. W. OGBURN

HELP Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish,* will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

JAMES M. HUGHES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAVING moved into his new shop, one door below the Book Store, **West Market,** *Greensboro', N. C.,* would respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS which gentlemen are invited to examine for themselves.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, one door below the Book Store.

Aug. 1856 4::1y

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS (either traveling or local) for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, are requested to send, *WITHOUT DELAY,* their address to the undersigned, and they will be furnished with a business which will yield them from 100 to 200 per cent, profit. They will plesse state what Newspapers or Periodicals they have canvassed for. Persons who have not hitherto acted as Agents, but who would like to engage as such, will also please send their names, Post-office address, County and State, written plainly.

WRIGHT, MASON & CO.,
(38::3m) *New York.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. Ambrotypes.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.

12::1y A. STARRETT.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

Passengers to NORMAL COLLEGE.

A TWO-HORSE HACK will be at Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to carry the *MAIL* and *PASSENGERS* to the College.

The distance is **six miles;** first-rate road; fair, **twenty-five cents.**

All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed to my care at Thomasville.

June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.
(26::tf)

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

HARVEST.

July, 1856.

Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

Also,

Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes, Sinclair's Little Champion, & Leavelt's improved Young America. } Corn & Cob Crushers.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC OCTAGON BURIAL CASES

Can always be found at the

CABINET WARE-HOUSE

OF

PETER THURSTON,

West Market, Greensboro.

THESE CASES are extensively used, and possess valuable advantages over all other Coffins, for transportation, depositing in vaults, or for ordinary interments. They are made of the most imperishable materials, also enamelled inside and out to prevent rust or corrosion; and when properly cemented, we have the gratifying reflection that the bodies of our deceased loved ones enclosed in them are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may, without offensive odor, be kept, obviating the necessity of hasty burials, or if desired, transported to a distant land.—The remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and many other distinguished persons, are entombed in receptacles of this kind. The Octagon Case is a new style of Metallic Cases of beautiful form, finished in perfect resemblance of highly polished Rosewood, and free from objections expressed by some concerning the shape and appearance of the former styles. 37-tf

Maryland State Lotteries for October 1856. R. FRANCE & CO., Managers. A magnificent Scheme for October 25th. Capital Prize **70,000 Dollars.** *CLASS 0.* Grand Consolidated Lottery, to be drawn Saturday, Oct. 25th, in Baltimore, Maryland.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$70,000
1	"	35,000
1	"	16,720
10	prizes of	10,000
10	"	5,000
10	"	2,500
10	"	1,750
177	"	600
66	"	300
66	"	200
66	"	100
4,158	"	40
25,740	"	20
30,316	prizes, amounting to	$1,141,140

Tickets $20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—Eighths 2.50.

CERTIFICATES

Of a package of 26 Wholes,	costs	$316 00
" 26 Halves,	"	158 00
" 26 Quarters,	"	79 00
" 26 Eighths,	"	39 00

A grand Scheme for Oct. 31st, on the Havana Plan. Grand Consolidated Lottery of Md. *Extra Class* **5,** to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Friday, Oct. 31st, 1856. *Will be distributed according to the following Splendid Scheme:* 20,000 Numbers!—1,000 Prizes! *Prizes payable in full without deduction.*

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$50,000
1	"	20,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	2,000
1	"	2,600
1	"	1,910
5	prizes of	1,000
189	"	150

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 of	$200 approx. to	$50,000
4 of	100 "	20,000
4 of	50 "	10,000
4 of	40 "	5,000
4 of	30 "	2,600
4 of	25 "	1,910
20 of	20 "	1,000
756 of	10 "	150
1,000 prizes,		$132,600

Whole Tickets $10; Halves 5; Quarters 2.50.

All orders for tickets or packages in any of the Maryland Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, and the drawing mailed to all purchasers immediately after it is over.

Address T. H. HUBBARD & CO.
No. 39 Fayette st., or Box, No. 40,
(41::1y) Baltimore, Maryland.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

New Books.

Miss Murray's Letters, Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's, Nickabocker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.

May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE